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COLLECTIONS SUMMARY FOR LAKE CITY ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, MISSOURI

**U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 92**



19990603 008

**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division**

**by the
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
*Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management
of Archaeological Collections***

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS SUMMARY
FOR
LAKE CITY ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT**

**Information Provided for Compliance with the
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
Section 6 Summary**

**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland**

**By
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
Mandatory Center of Expertise for the
Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections,
U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 92**

January 1996

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OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting Army installation personnel in complying with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601, NAGPRA). The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army-owned lands, to identify the federally recognized Native American tribes most likely culturally affiliated with the collections, to draft Section 6 Summary letters for each installation, and to conduct physical inventories of any collections that contain human skeletal remains. This report conveys the results of the collections research completed to assist Lake City Army Ammunition Plant in complying with the Section 6 Summary requirements of NAGPRA.

The MCX used a two-stage process to identify, locate, and assess the contents of archaeological collections from the installation. First, archival research was performed to review all archaeological site records and reports for the installation. Second, telephone interviews were conducted with personnel at installations, universities, museums, and archaeological contractors that were identified during the archival research as possible repositories of Army collections. The MCX did not physically verify the existence of collections and, as such, the information contained in this report is based on background record reviews and information obtained via telephone interviews with the aforementioned installation personnel and institution professionals.

Archival research for Lake City AAP began with a search of the National Archeological Data Base (NADB) for references pertaining to the installation. This was followed by a thorough examination of all archaeological site forms and a literature review of all pertinent archaeological reports and manuscripts on file at the Archaeological Survey of Missouri, Columbia and the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City. The records searches were performed in December 1994, and sought to identify any work on the installation that may have produced archaeological collections.

Subsequent telephone interviews to potential collections repositories ascertained whether the materials were present and the range of objects in each collection. Once the collections were located and assessed, MCX personnel identified federally recognized Native American tribes that are likely to be culturally affiliated with the materials in the collections. Draft Section 6 Summary letters are enclosed for each of these tribes (Appendices I, II, and III), as well as a listing of each current tribal chairperson (Appendix IV).

RESEARCH RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT LAKE CITY ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

Archaeological work on Lake City Army Ammunition Plant (Lake City AAP) reportedly began in 1977 with a survey conducted by the University of Kansas, Museum of Anthropology, in connection with a proposed rechannelization project for the West Fire Prairie Creek. Since 1977, three groups have performed additional archaeological survey investigations on Lake City AAP:

Environmental Research Center of Missouri, Inc., Jefferson City, Missouri,
Environmental Systems Analysis, Inc., Shawnee Mission, Kansas, and
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, Missouri.

A total of three known archaeological sites has been identified on Lake City AAP. During the West Fire Prairie Creek Project, the University of Kansas identified one prehistoric site (23JA186). Environmental Systems Analysis, Inc. conducted three cultural resource surveys on ammunition plant grounds (1992-1993), one of which relocated site 23JA186. Environmental Research Center of Missouri recorded two sites (23JA451 and 23JA452), with both historic and prehistoric components, during a survey in 1993. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District surveyed areas to be impacted by the construction of a new primer storage facility in 1993, but did not identify any additional archaeological sites. The initial survey conducted by the University of Kansas is the only project believed to have produced archaeological collections.

In addition to the archaeological field work, MacDonald and Mack Partnerships, Minneapolis, Minnesota and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, Texas produced historic properties reports for Lake City AAP. Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Walnut Creek, California and Nicken and Associates, Montrose, California produced an archaeological overview and management report for the ammunition plant.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

A total of less than one cubic foot of artifacts and associated documentation has been identified for Lake City AAP. Artifacts were recovered by the University of Kansas, Museum of

Anthropology from site 23JA186, and included prehistoric stone tool chipping debris and one possible stone tool. No material was reportedly collected by any other survey or from the two other known archaeological sites on Lake City AAP.

As of December 1995, the artifacts from 23JA186 are reported to be located in the Museum of Anthropology, University of Kansas. In addition to these artifacts, associated documentation, including original field notes, maps, and photographs from the project generating these artifacts, is also reported to be located at the Museum of Anthropology, University of Kansas. The attached *Summary of Current Locations of Archaeological Collections from Lake City Army Ammunition Plant* (Appendix V) provides detailed information about the collection.

Every attempt has been made to locate all collections cited on available archaeological site records or in published and unpublished references to archaeological investigations on the installation.

NAGPRA-Related Materials

No known human skeletal remains or funerary objects were identified in the review of the archaeological records, associated literature, and telephone interviews. The final determination of any sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony may be established upon further consultation with the culturally affiliated Native American tribes according to the definitions and restrictions specified in NAGPRA.

REFERENCES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Two sets of references regarding archaeological work conducted on Lake City AAP are attached: Appendix VI contains the list of references reviewed by the MCX during its archival research; and Appendix VII is the list of references contained in the National Archeological Data Base (NADB).

NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES ASSOCIATED WITH LAKE CITY ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

The possible cultural affiliation for the artifacts collected from Lake City AAP was reviewed in three reports for projects conducted on the ammunition plant (Brown *et al.* 1979; Dendy 1993; Sturdevant 1993). These reports identified the Missouri (currently the Otoe-Missouria), Osage, Kansa (Kaw), and Sac and Fox tribes as historically being in portions of northwestern Missouri, including Jackson County where Lake City AAP is located. Additionally, the Iowa are believed to have hunted and traded in northern Missouri, and the Omaha are reported to have moved through the area immediately preceding European contact. The Arikara and Pawnee may have

resided aboriginally in the area. A brief history of these groups in northern Missouri and the surrounding area is provided below.

The prehistoric peoples in northern Missouri and the surrounding area have been traced using linguistic, ethnographic, and archaeological evidence. From at least 1500 B.C. to approximately 1000 A.D., the peoples of the region have been variously identified by a complex of archaeological traits designated as northern Caddoan, which is thought to be ancestral to historic Arikara and South Band Pawnee (O'Brien 1994:215-216; Schleiser 1994:348-355).

The Arikara were first encountered historically by French traders in the late eighteenth century. At this time, they were located north of present day Missouri, in the region south of the Cheyenne River in South Dakota. As smallpox continued to weaken the Arikara throughout the early nineteenth century, they continued their northward migration into present-day North Dakota. In 1862, the Arikara joined with the Hidatsa and Mandan on the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota, where their descendants have since remained (Johnson 1993:79-80; Schneider 1994:633-634).

In early historic times, the Pawnee were encountered in southern Kansas and northern Oklahoma, and by the 1800s, the Pawnee were located near the Platte, Loup, and Republican Rivers in what is now Nebraska. The Pawnee had ceded all their lands in Nebraska to the U.S. by 1876 and were relocated to a reservation in Oklahoma (Johnson 1993:82-83; Confederation of American Indians 1986:235).

Another prehistoric archaeological complex, designated the Oneota, is first identified circa 1000 A.D. in southern Wisconsin, southeastern Minnesota, and northern and possibly south-central Iowa. Starting approximately 1350 A.D., the northwestern region of Missouri was occupied by the Oneota people. The Oneota culture appears to be ancestral to the Chiwere group of Siouan speakers whose historical descendants include the Missouri, Oto, Iowa, and Omaha (Gibbon 1994:138-139; Gregg 1994:94; O'Brien 1994:212-219; Schleiser 1994:341-344).

Oneota sites dating from the period just prior to and during early European contact have been identified along the Missouri River in Missouri, and were known to have been occupied by the Missouri (Chapman 1974:213-220; Chapman and Chapman 1983:92-93; Meyer 1982:22). Historically, the Missouri and Oto were two separate tribes, but due to intertribal conflicts with the Sac and Fox, the Missouri joined forces with the Oto at the end of the eighteenth century. By 1825, the Missouri ceded what remained of their Missouri lands to the United States (Chapman and Chapman 1983:117). During the nineteenth century, the Oto-Missouri ceded their lands in eastern Nebraska for lands in Kansas, and by the end of that century, the Oto-Missouri had moved to Oklahoma where they reside today as a federally recognized tribe on a reservation in Red Rock (Edmunds 1994:412-413).

The Iowa, believed to have originated in the Great Lakes region, generally maintained historic villages outside of Missouri. However, they reportedly hunted in northern Missouri, particularly along the upper reaches of the Grand River, and they traded at Fort Osage. Areas

north of the Missouri River included in the 1808 tract ceded by the Osage were also ceded by the Iowa in a 1824 treaty. By the end of the 1870s, the Iowa were removed to a reservation in northeastern Kansas and Oklahoma (Chapman 1974:94-95; Foster 1994:276-277; Gussow and Barlowe 1974:1-22; McCandless 1972:52; Royce 1899:706-707).

The Omaha are members of the linguistic group of Dhegiha Sioux which includes the Kansa and Osage. Ancestors of the Omaha are thought to have lived east of the Ohio River Valley in present day Indiana and Kentucky, and moved west along the Missouri River through north-central Missouri to eventually settle in what is now Nebraska. In the 1770s, the Omaha settled on the Missouri River near Homer, Nebraska, and eventually moved to a reservation in northeastern Nebraska where they reside today (Waldman 1985:39; Ridington 1994:406-407; Johnson 1993:80).

The Kansa, or Kaw, are believed to have migrated west along the Missouri River from the lower Ohio River Valley, arriving in northeastern Kansas immediately preceding European contact in the region (Unrau 1971:3-24; Waldman 1985:39). Early in the eighteenth century, the Kansa are recorded adjacent to the Osage on a river believed to be the Missouri, as well as in the vicinity of present-day Kansas City (Chapman 1974:77,80; Unrau 1971:3-24). In 1825, the Kansa ceded all lands in Missouri, an area that had been part of previous Osage treaty lands (Royce 1899:708-709).

The Osage are believed to have originated in the Ohio River Valley prior to migrating to Missouri (Waldman 1985:39; Wilson 1994:411-412), although Chapman (1974:221; Chapman and Chapman 1983:90) speculates that the Osage originated in the place of their historic habitat, namely southwestern Missouri, northwestern Arkansas, southeastern Kansas, and northeastern Oklahoma. The Osage were first encountered by the French in the late seventeenth century in the general area of the Osage River in southwestern Missouri (Chapman 1974:166-167). Early in the eighteenth century, the Osage split into two groups, the Little Osage and the Big Osage. The Little Osage established themselves farther north along the Missouri River near a Missouri Indian village in Saline County, Missouri, while the Big Osage remained to the south along the Osage River. The Little Osage remained along the Missouri River until the mid 1770s, at which time they moved back south to the Osage and Arkansas Rivers (Chapman 1974:166-167; Chapman and Chapman 1983:99-102).

In 1808, the federal government, in an attempt to control the Osage, built a trading post and military position called Fort Osage near Sibley in Jackson County, Missouri (Meyer 1982:123-124). Lake City AAP is directly south of the location of this former trading post (Dendy 1993:12; Sturdevant 1993:3). A treaty specified that the Osage give up all lands east of a line extending due south from Fort Osage to the Arkansas River, including portions of present-day Lake City AAP (Brown *et al.* 1979:28; Dendy 1993:6; Royce 1899:676-677). The Osage were settled in two villages adjacent to Fort Osage (Chapman 1974:94-95). A treaty in 1825 gave the

Osage a reservation in what is now Kansas, and by 1872, the Osage made their final move to a reservation in Oklahoma (Wilson 1994:411; Chapman 1974:166-167).

The historic Sac and Fox were two distinct tribes occupying lands in Michigan and Wisconsin near the Great Lakes area. The two tribes joined forces in the early 1700s, and in 1804 they were removed to Iowa. Throughout historic times they made forays into Missouri to raid for horses and to explore new hunting opportunities. Concurrently with the Iowa, the Sac and Fox ceded lands areas north of the Missouri River, including land in the 1808 tract ceded by the Osage. In 1861 and 1869, they were moved into what is now eastern Kansas and Oklahoma, respectively (Grant 1994:563-564; Gussow and Barlowe 1974:82; Royce 1899:706-707; Waldman 1988:210-212).

Many Native American tribes have made claims for compensation for lands lost by treaty or other means. This process has resulted in judicial decisions defining the extent of land that a tribe had exclusively occupied and used for an extended period of time. These are known as "Indian Land Areas Judicially Established," and hereafter will be referred to as adjudicated lands. Although Lake City AAP is not located on lands adjudicated to any Native American groups, all of the tribes mentioned above, except the Kansa, have been adjudicated lands in Missouri and/or in the surrounding states.

The Arikara, along with the Mandan and Hidatsa, have been adjudicated land in eastern Montana and western North Dakota, and the Pawnee have adjudicated land in central Nebraska and northern Kansas. The Otoe-Missouria have been adjudicated land in eastern Nebraska, southwestern Iowa, and northwestern Missouri. Land has been adjudicated to the Iowa in northwestern Missouri and southern Iowa, and to the Omaha in northeastern Nebraska, northwestern Missouri and southwestern Iowa. Adjudicated Osage lands are located in a large portion of western Missouri and the adjoining states of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. The Sac and Fox have adjudicated land located in northern Missouri, southwestern Wisconsin, and eastern and central Iowa (U.S.G.S. n.d.).

Section 3 of this report contains a list of the federally recognized tribes for the above mentioned Native American groups. According to the aforementioned sources, the federally recognized tribes believed to have resided aboriginally in the vicinity of Lake City AAP include the Arikara, Pawnee, and Otoe-Missouria. The Otoe-Missouria have also been recognized in the area historically. All other groups have been identified historically by these various references as occupying or moving through Missouri and the vicinity of Lake City AAP.

SECTION 6 COMPLIANCE

P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) requires that federal agencies engage in active consultation with Native Americans of federally recognized tribes and/or lineal descendants who may be culturally affiliated with the archaeological collections from the installation. Enclosed are draft NAGPRA Section 6 Summary letters (Appendices I, II, and III) and a list of the tribal chairpersons from the federally recognized tribes which may be culturally affiliated with the collections (Appendix IV). The following are the federally recognized tribes for the Native American groups discussed previously:

Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska
Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma
Kaw Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Omaha Tribe of Nebraska
Osage Nation of Oklahoma
Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma
Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa
Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska
Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma
Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota

Three Native American groups in Missouri have filed letters of intent to petition for federal recognition, but as yet, are not federally recognized. These three groups are the Northern Cherokee Tribe of Indians, MO; Chickamauga Cherokee Indian Nation of AR & MO; and Northern Cherokee Nation of Old Louisiana Terr, MO (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995).

Initial consultation should be conducted on a government-to-government basis. Refer to P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) for specifics on required Native American consultation and the legal definitions of items subject to NAGPRA.

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APPENDIX I

DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTER LAKE CITY ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, MISSOURI FOR THE OTOE-MISSOURIA

[Installation Header]

Mr. Kenneth E. Black, Chairman
Otoe-Missouria Tribal Council
Route 1, Box 62
Red Rock, Oklahoma 74651

Dear Mr. Black:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Missouri that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Otoe-Missouria. Lake City Army Ammunition Plant has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

The Lake City Army Ammunition Plant is responsible for collections that include less than one cubic foot of material housed at the Museum of Anthropology, University of Kansas. These archaeological collections were generated from a 1977 survey conducted by professional archaeologists from the University of Kansas. The collection consists of prehistoric chipped stone, including one possible stone tool. In addition to the artifacts, there is associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondences. No known human skeletal remains or associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the collection documentation.

We are notifying the Otoe-Missouria because some of these materials were found in or near the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally and historically by the Missouri. In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between Lake City Army Ammunition Plant and the Otoe-Missouria on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF:	AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: AMCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
	USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
	MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

APPENDIX II

DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTERS LAKE CITY ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, MISSOURI FOR THE ARIKARA AND PAWNEE

[Installation Header]

[Tribal POC Name]

[Title]

[Address]

[City, State, Zip]

Dear [Name of POC]:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Missouri that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the [Tribe]. Lake City Army Ammunition Plant has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

The Lake City Army Ammunition Plant is responsible for collections that include less than one cubic foot of material housed at the Museum of Anthropology, University of Kansas. These archaeological collections were generated from a 1977 survey conducted by professional archaeologists from the University of Kansas. The collection consists of prehistoric chipped stone, including one possible stone tool. In addition to the artifacts, there is associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondences. No known human skeletal remains or associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the collection documentation.

We are notifying the [Tribe] because some of these materials were found near the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the [Tribe]. In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between Lake City Army Ammunition Plant and the [Tribe] on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF:	AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: AMCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
	USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
	MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

APPENDIX III

DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTERS LAKE CITY ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, MISSOURI FOR THE IOWA, KAW, OMAHA, OSAGE, AND SAC AND FOX

[Installation Header]

[Tribal POC Name]

[Title]

[Address]

[City, State, Zip]

Dear [Name of POC]:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Missouri that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the [Tribe]. Lake City Army Ammunition Plant has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

The Lake City Army Ammunition Plant is responsible for collections that include less than one cubic foot of material housed at the Museum of Anthropology, University of Kansas. These archaeological collections were generated from a 1977 survey conducted by professional archaeologists from the University of Kansas. The collection consists of prehistoric chipped stone, including one possible stone tool. In addition to the artifacts, there is associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondences. No known human skeletal remains or associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the collection documentation.

We are notifying the [Tribe] because some of these materials were found near the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used historically by the [Tribe]. In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between Lake City Army Ammunition Plant and the [Tribe] on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF:	AMC	Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command ATTN: AMCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo) 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333
	USAEC	Commander, US Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
	MCX	Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

APPENDIX IV

NATIVE AMERICAN POINTS OF CONTACT FOR LAKE CITY ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, MISSOURI

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma

Kenneth E. Black, Chairman
Otoe-Missouria Tribal Council
Route 1, Box 62
Red Rock, Oklahoma 74651
405-723-4466
405-723-4273 FAX

Arikara

Russell "Bud" Mason, Sr., Chairman
Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold
Reservation Business Council
HC 3, Box 2
New Town, North Dakota 58763-9402
701-627-4781/4782
701-627-3805 FAX

Pawnee

Alex Mathews, President
Pawnee Business Council
Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 470
Pawnee, Oklahoma 74058
918-762-3621
918-762-2389 FAX

Iowa

Leon Campbell, Chairman
Iowa Tribe of Kansas & Nebraska
Route 1, Box 58A
White Cloud, Kansas 66094
913-595-3258
913-595-6610 FAX

Iowa Cont'd.

Wallace Murray, Chairman
Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma
Route 1, Box 721
Perkins, Oklahoma 74059
405-547-2403
405-547-5294 FAX

Kaw

Wanda Stone, Chairperson
Kaw Executive Council
Kaw Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Drawer 50
Kaw City, Oklahoma 74641
405-269-2552
405-269-2301 FAX

Omaha

Dr. Rudi L. Mitchell, Chairman
Omaha Tribe of Nebraska
P.O. Box 368
Macy, Nebraska 68039
402-837-5391
402-837-5308 FAX

Osage

George E. Tallchief, President
Osage Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 53
Pawhuska, Oklahoma 74056
918-287-1128
918-287-1259 FAX

Sac & Fox

Gailey Wanatee, Chief
Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa Tribal Council
3137 F Avenue
Tama, Iowa 52339
515-484-4678/5385
515-484-5424 FAX

Joan Rebar, Chairperson
Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska Tribal Council
Rt. 1, Box 60
Reserve, Kansas 66434
913-742-7471
913-742-3785 FAX

Elmer Manatowa, Jr., Principal Chief
Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma Business Committee
Route 2, Box 246
Stroud, Oklahoma 74079
918-968-3526
918-968-3887 FAX

APPENDIX V

SUMMARY OF CURRENT LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS FROM LAKE CITY ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, MISSOURI

All collections information has been entered into a Paradox data base file and can be queried by any of the fields listed below, as well as by the name of the installation and by MACOM. The data base will be delivered by the MCX to the U.S. Army Environmental Center upon completion of the U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project. Inquiries for additional information are welcome (MCX: 314-331-8865; U.S. Army Environmental Center NAGPRA Compliance Project: 410-671-1573). The data fields listed in the summary of collections contain the following information:

REPOSITORY:	The current location in which the collection is stored, as of the date of this report.
REPOSITORY POC:	The person contacted by the MCX, or the person to whom inquiries regarding the collection should be addressed.
TELEPHONE:	The telephone number for the repository POC.
COLLECTION ID:	The identifying unit used by the repository to store and/or locate the collection. This can be a unique accession number assigned by the repository, the archaeological site number or project name, the name of the collector of the collection, or another number or name assigned by the repository.
SITE NUMBERS:	The official site number or name only for those sites from which materials were collected. An investigator may have performed work at additional sites but did not collect any materials. Those site numbers are not included in this field.
FIELDWORK DATES:	The date(s) during which the investigation(s) occurred. This information is provided to differentiate between projects that may have investigated the same site repeatedly.
EXCAVATOR/COLLECTOR:	The individual and/or organization that conducted the investigation.

- COLLECTION SIZE:** The volume or number of objects in a collection, estimated by the repository POC or from project reports.
- DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS:** General material classes of the objects in the collection derived from data provided on site records, in references, and/or by the Repository POC.
- ANTIQUITY/ARCH. PERIOD:** Chronological or cultural-historical designations recorded on site records or in references specific to the collection.
- CULTURAL AFFILIATION:** This column contains only those ethnic identifications found in the site records or references specific to the collection. This field is left blank if no such information was recorded.
- BASIS OF DETERMINATION:** Documents the source of the cultural affiliation information (e.g., site record, oral testimony, reference).
- SECTION 5 MATERIALS:** Describes the number and kind of human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects in the collection, as indicated by the site records, references, repository management documents, or information from repository POC. If these materials are present or are suspected to be present, NAGPRA Section 5 requires a physical inventory of the materials.

Summary of Current Location of Archaeological C

As of Janua

Repository	Repository I'OC	Telephone	Collection ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	
Museum of Anthropology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS	Mary Adair	(913) 864-4245	Little Blue River Basin, USACE, Contract No. DACW41-77-M-1036, Site 23JA186	23JA186	1977	K O K

10/3

Inventory of Current Location of Archaeological Collections From: Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Missouri [AMC]

As of January 1996

Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Collector	Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation
	1977	Kenneth Brown and Others of University of Kansas	< 1 cu. ft.	Lithics-Chipped Stone Flaking Debris, and One Possible Stone Tool; Associated Documentation	Prehistoric	

1 of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Section 5 Materials
one Flaking Debris, Stone Tool; entation	Prehistoric			None

APPENDIX VI

MCX LIST OF REFERENCES

In addition to the references reviewed by MCX personnel at the archaeological site information center, every attempt was made to obtain references cited but not on file. Information taken from these references was coded for data relating to collections made from sites located on installation property (see attached sample of PD-C Bibliographic Data Sheet form) and entered into a data base for ease of manipulation.

Report titles were drawn directly from the title page of reports, and consist of the following fields:

FIELD	DATA ENTERED
Subject Property	Army Installation name
Last Name	Primary author's last name
First Name	Primary author's first name
Middle Initial	Primary author's middle initial
Secondary Authors	Names of secondary authors, <i>or</i> in instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed here.
Title	Title of the reference. For letter reports, the person or agency to whom the correspondence is addressed is listed as the title.
Series	If the report is part of a publication series, the name and number are provided here.
Date	Date of publication or submission
Length	Report length in pages
Contract Number	Contract number and delivery order number, if applicable

The data for the next three fields are drawn directly from the report title page and reflect the hierarchy of contracting agencies involved in accomplishing the work. In some cases, the sponsoring agency is listed as the Army installation; in others, the intermediary contracting agent, (e.g., the Army Corps of Engineers or the National Park Service) is listed as the Sponsoring Agency.

Sponsoring Agency	Agency for which the report was prepared
Contractor	The agent contracted to perform the work
Subcontractor	The agent subcontracted to perform the work

The majority of the citations for archaeological investigations on Army land refer to unpublished reports prepared under contract with federal agencies, consequently the MCX printout was designed to address these reports. In instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed in the Secondary Authors field (due to the length of the field). For published references, the publisher is listed in the Sponsoring Agency field.

Page ____ of ____

Fieldwork
Page ____ of ____

NADB No.

PD-C Collection No.

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet

Date: _____

Information obtained by: _____

PD-C Project:

Subject Property:

Repository (name and location):

Record Collection Name/Number:

Report Date and Length (in pages):

Author(s):

Title:

Contractor/Address or Publisher/Address (city, state):

Subcontractor/Address (city, state):

Report Series and Number:

Contract/Purchase Order Number(s):

Sponsoring Agency/Address:

Project Name and Location:

Principal Investigator(s)/Director(s):

Fieldwork Dates:

Type of Investigation (e.g., survey, testing, mitigation):

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet (continued)

Site Numbers:

Archaeological Period (e.g., Hohokam, Mississippian):

Material Classes (range):

Artifact Collections and Locations:

Approximate Size of Collections (e.g., number of objects):

Record Collections and Locations:

NAGPRA Materials (Check if present)

Human Skeletal Remains _____

Objects

Associated Funerary _____

Unassociated Funerary _____

Sacred _____

Cultural Patrimony _____

Human Skeletal Remains Data Sheet ☐
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Object Data Sheet ☐
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Cultural Affiliation(s):

Basis for Affiliation Determination (e.g., geographic location, burial practices):

Comments:

MCX List of References for Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Missouri [AMC] as of January 1996

Subject property : Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, MO

Last name : · **First name :** **Middle Initial :**

Secondary Authors : MacDonald & Mack Partnership

Title : Historic Properties Report, Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Independence, Missouri.

Series :

Date : 08/84 Length : 59 Contract Number : CX-0001-2-0033

Sponsoring Agency : National Park Service

Contractor : MacDonald & Mack Partnership

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, MO

Last name : _____ **First name :** _____ **Middle Initial :** _____

Secondary Authors : Nicken & Associates

Title : An Archeological Overview & Management Plan for the Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Jackson County, Missouri.

Series : Final Report No. 34

Date : 01/14/85 **Length : 94** **Contract Number : CX-5000-3-0771**

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Materiel Development & Readiness Command

Contractor : National Park Service

Subcontractor : Woodward-Clyde Consultants

Subject property : Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, MO

Last name : Brown **First name :** Kenneth **Middle Initial :**

Secondary Authors : Byron Dixon, Susan Richards

Title : Prehistoric, Historic and Architectural Resources Along the Proposed Channel of West Fire Prairie Creek, Jackson County, Missouri. Volume I.

Series :

Date : 09/79 Length : 57 Contract Number : DACW41-77-M-1036

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Kansas City District

Contractor: University of Kansas, Museum of Anthropology

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Missouri [AMC] as of January 1996

Subject property : Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, MO

Last name : Brown

First name : Kenneth

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : Byron Dixon, Susan Richards

Title : Prehistoric, Historic and Architectural Resources Along the Proposed Channel of West Fire Prairie Creek, Jackson County, Missouri. Volume II.

Series :

Date : 09/79

Length : 8

Contract Number : DACW41-77-M-1036

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Kansas City District

Contractor : University of Kansas, Museum of Anthropology

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, MO

Last name : Dendy

First name : John

Middle Initial : H.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Site of a Proposed New Primer Storage Facility, a Construction Access Road, and a Borrow Area at Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Lake City, Missouri.

Series :

Date : 12/93

Length : 13

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor : US Army Corps of Engineers-Kansas City District

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, MO

Last name : Sturdevant

First name : Craig

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors :

Title : Cultural Resource Investigations Phase I Survey, Proposed Lake City Army Ammunition Plant Borrow Project, Jackson County, Missouri.

Series :

Date : 11/93

Length : 31

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : Olin Defense Systems Group, Independence, MO.

Contractor : Environmental Research Center of Missouri, Inc.

Subcontractor :

APPENDIX VII

NATIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA BASE REFERENCES FOR LAKE CITY ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, MISSOURI

No attempt has been made to edit the National Archeological Data Base format or to correct obvious errors.

Reed, Alan D.

1985 An Archeological Overview and Management Plan for the Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Jackson County, Missouri. Woodward-Clyde Consultants & Nickens and Associates. Submitted to U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command.